

OTTAWA JEWISH BULLETIN & REVIEW

Zeev Vered, Simone Goldberg head 1975 United Jewish Appeal



Zeev Vered

Zeev Vered has been named General Chairman, Sol Shabinsky, Associate General Chairman, and Mrs. Arnell Goldberg has accepted the responsibility for the Women's Division.

Mr. Vered reports that Prime Minister Rabin has advised World Jewry that although blood is not being



Simone Goldberg

shed in Israel, there exists in the State a greater financial emergency now than ever before. World-wide inflation has increased at over 13% which means that in order to stand still each person must increase his 1974 gift by this 13%. Hospital care and costs have soared. We must do our share.

In addition, our local needs have increased drastically. The United Jewish Appeal funds support the Ottawa Talmud Torah and Hillel Academy, the Jewish Community Centre, the Ottawa Vaad Ha'Ir, the Ottawa Vaad Hakashruth, Camp B'nai B'rith, Jewish Students Union, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, Zeehui Students Group, the Jewish Community Cemetery, Temple Israel Religious and Ottawa Modern Jewish Schools, Library and Research Grant, Judaic Studies program at Carleton University.

Nationally, allocations are made to the Canadian Jewish Congress, United Jewish Relief Agencies of Canada, the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada and the Canadian Jewish Museum and Archives.

Around the world, the Emergency Campaign for Israel, the United Israel Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the Youth Aliyah programs all receive United Jewish Appeal support.

Leaders in both men's and women's divisions have been busy organizing their respective campaigns, appointing key divisional chairmen and scheduling activities for the forthcoming annual major campaign drive in the community. Other campaign appointments will be announced in forthcoming issues of this paper.

The women are planning an orientation session for Thursday morning, March 13. This will be a unique experience and every woman in the community is welcome.

Zeev Vered and his wife came to Canada as students from Israel some 20 years ago. They then settled in Ottawa and have three sons.

Mr. Vered is President of Ron Engineering Limited. Both he and his wife have been involved in communal activity since their arrival here. Mrs. Vered served as the 1974 Women's Division Chairman.

Simone Goldberg came to Ottawa via Great Britain. She married a local lawyer, Arnell Goldberg, whose family has long been involved in communal affairs. She has a background in Public Relations and the arts and was chairman of the Ottawa Women for Soviet Jewry 35's. Her husband Arnell is a vice-chairman of our local Canada-Israel Committee. They have two young children.

TAY-SACHS SCREENING CLINICS SUNDAY MARCH 9 AND 16

Tay-Sachs screening clinics under the supervision of Dr. William James, will take place at the Jewish Community Centre on Sunday, March 9 and Sunday, March 16 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. All Jewish couples between the ages of 18-45 are urged to take part in the clinic.

Tay-Sachs disease can be prevented. From previous issues of this paper, and a subsequent community-wide mailing about this disease, the essentials should be clear to you. The disease



kills Jewish children by age 5. Reserve Sunday, March 9 or March 16. You owe it to yourself and your family to participate in the screening clinics.

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Editorial Committee:

Joel Dienn, Hy Hochberg, Stan Levine, Ayni Neuman, Eugene Rothman

Jewish Community Centre and Ottawa Labour Zionist Council present Yiddish Musical Review March 13



Emil Gorovets



Malda



Ben Bonus

On Thursday evening, March 13 at 8:30 p.m., the Workmen's Circle Troupe of outstanding stars of the Yiddish stage will be performing at LaSalle High School, 501 St. Patrick Street. Headlining the performance are Ben Bonus, Emil Gorovets, Malke Gottlieb, Margarita Polonskaya and Malda. The presentation which is called "Sholem Aleichem Yidn" under

the direction of Ben Bonus, is a new musical review. It will include Yiddish songs of America, Israel and Russia, monologues from the classics of Yiddish literature and humorous sketches.

Peter Perel of the Ottawa Labour-Zionist Council is encouraged by the advance ticket sales at the Jewish Community Centre end from members of the Council. He

wishes to remind members of the Jewish community not to miss this performance as it is the only one planned for this year in Ottawa. This performance has been acclaimed in New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. For tickets, call 232-7306 or 236-2432. A must for Yiddish lovers and a treat for the entire family.



Vaad Report

by
Norman Zagerman,
President, Ottawa Vaad Ha'Ir

The following was a presentation made to the Congregation Beth Shalom Breakfast Club panel discussion on Sunday, February 16, 1975

I will try, during the course of the next few minutes, to share with you some of the things I have learned about the Vaad and its role in the Jewish Community of Ottawa since assuming the presidency a year and a half ago.

Perhaps I should begin with a word or two of background. Jewish communities of any size in Canada and the United States have some kind of central communal organization. In some places, it is called the Welfare Fund, The Federation, Allied Jewish Services or Community Council. In Ottawa it is called the Ottawa Vaad Ha'Ir or the "Vaad" for short, the Hebrew equivalent for "Jewish Community Council". All of these terms are synonymous. They refer to a structure which acts on behalf of the organized Jewish Community in a number of generally well-defined ways.

Although new in their present form, underlying principles of community councils are actually hundreds of years old. History tells us that the European kehillah of old reached its peak in Poland during the middle ages and had great authority over the social, political and cultural lives of its inhabitants.

In North America, these community councils sprang up for several main reasons: a) to combat anti-Jewish prejudice, b) to identify unfulfilled needs through central planning and to develop institutions and organizations to meet these needs, c) to unify fund-raising for Israel, overseas purposes and local Jewish community services.

In many respects the character of our Vaad was shaped by what we know of those European communities. It was formed in 1933 for the purpose of supervising and assisting in the development of the religious, cultural, philanthropic and national life of the Jewish community of Ottawa.

Our Vaad is somewhat unique because it was founded by the synagogues and the synagogues still represent one of the Vaad's real sources of strength. In addition, it had representation from all other organizations in the community. Last year, in a move to democratize the Vaad and to enable individuals at large to take part in the process of Jewish city government, a new constitution was introduced, which will take effect at our next annual meeting on June 24, 1975.

The new constitution defines the purposes of the organization as the representative of the community in its affiliations and relationships; as the agency responsible for planning and implementation where necessary; as the conductor and distributor of the United Jewish Appeal and Endowment Funds; as the regulator of other campaigns and the coordinator of member organizations; and as its collective voice in matters of public relations.

Every Jew is considered a member of the community but in order to have a vote, a member must be 18 years of age and a contributor in good standing of the United Jewish Appeal. The Board of Trustees or the full Vaad, as some people prefer to call it, will be made up of about 100 delegates including 16 from the synagogues, 30 elected from the community at large, 30 representing organizations, the 5 Rabbis,

the heads of local beneficiaries of the United Jewish Appeal, the past presidents of the Vaad, young adults and students. The Board of Trustees will meet at least three times each year to hear reports and to set broad policy guidelines. Anyone in the community who wishes to attend these meetings will be welcome to do so.

The on-going business of the organization is conducted by a President, 3 Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary and an Executive Committee comprising the presidents of synagogues, the chairmen of 15 standing committees, a rabbinic representative, 3 members at large and the active past presidents of the organization. The officers are limited to two consecutive one-year terms. They meet on the first Wednesday of each month and the full executive committee meets on the second Wednesday of each month.

In the few minutes at my disposal, it is virtually impossible to give you more than the most elementary insights into the kinds of programs in which we are involved on a day-to-day basis. However, by way of illustration, let me cite only a few of the problems with which we have dealt recently.

1. After a great deal of study and examination of all the facts and figures, we approved the final allocation of funds raised by the 1974 United Jewish Appeal.
2. We recruited a General Chairman for the 1975 campaign and set into motion the mechanics for the conduct of that campaign which will occupy our time and attention for the next several months.
3. We took steps to shift the emphasis of public relations for and on behalf of Israel from a "response-oriented approach" to a "planned approach". This involved the restructuring of our present Community Relations Committee, the creation of a new Canada-Israel Committee and the recruitment of key personnel to constitute the various task force groups.
4. A special committee, under the chairmanship of Rabbi Eckstein, has been formed to look into developing non-institutional services for the aging.
5. We have become concerned about security in general and have taken steps, with the co-operation of the Ottawa Police Department, to examine the situation in our various institutional buildings.
6. With the arrival of several Soviet Jewish immigrant families and others expected, we are beginning to look at our procedures for the reception and integration of newcomers, in association with the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services of Canada. Our Committee on Soviet Jewry has already rendered valuable service in this regard.
7. From our preliminary ventures into services for young and old, for newcomers and for families requiring counselling in our community, it is becoming increasingly apparent that we shall have to develop a properly-staffed and properly-funded Jewish Family Service.

In addition, there are four areas to which we have assigned priority. The first is related to our continuing concern for the welfare of Israel in the difficult period which lies ahead. This is expressed in our fund-raising efforts and the challenge will be to maintain U.J.A. and Bond levels at record heights in the face of a sluggish economy. This calls for a re-appraisal of our fund-raising techniques and the recruitment of the most highly-committed campaign team for 1975.

(Continued on page 6)

A Tribute To Senator Norman McLeod Paterson

KG., STJ., LLD., FR.LGS.

by Nathan Schecter M.D.



Senator Norman Paterson

The noblest contributions to humanity have come from the interweaving of the religious principles of Judaism and the best Christian ethics.

In world history, this combination has been present in a relatively few great men. These men, imbued by a pervading sense of responsibility for suffering humanity, constantly aware of the ceaseless emergencies around them, are often called upon for help to which they respond with infinite graciousness.

To be associated with such personalities is indeed a wondrous experience because, despite their awareness of the evils ever present, they are always optimistic, their unconquerable souls inspired by faith and the conviction that the word of God will in the fullness of time refine and unite human beings.

Such a man is Senator Norman McLeod Paterson. He was born in Portage la

Prairie, Manitoba on the third of August, 1883. This was homesteading country and it is perhaps because of this, growing up in land that had to be made fertile, that he has such a respect for Israel. For the stones of Israel were not fertile, they had to be made fertile, and the sands of Israel were not fertile, they have been made fertile not only by the water which has been poured on them, but by the sweat and blood and enthusiasm and energy of all the generations of people who took upon themselves the burden and the honour of the upbuilding of a country.

Senator Paterson was educated in the local public schools of Portage la Prairie, and at the Wellesley school in Toronto. He began his career with the Manitoba Railway and Canal Company in 1897, later joined the Great Northern Railway of Canada as a telegrapher but in 1903 resigned to go into the grain business with his father.

(Continued on page 6)

HONOURED FOR HIS LEADERSHIP OF J.N.F. NEGEV DINNERS



Alex Betcherman, Chairman of the Planning Committee of every Ottawa J.N.F. Negev Dinner since their inception in 1964, accepts a testimonial scroll as a tribute from Abe Palmer, Chairman of the evening at the Levendel-Taller-Weldman Negev Dinner held on December 4, 1974 at the Jewish Community Centre. The plaque reads as follows:

"A Tribute In Grateful Appreciation to Alex Betcherman who shared the responsibilities of all the Negev Dinners held in Ottawa, in exemplary fashion and whose exceptional combination of time and energy played an invaluable role in the resulting achievements.

Jewish National Fund of Canada."

LEST WE FORGET

Holocaust Diary by Hagar

Hagar is an Ottawa resident who is a Holocaust survivor.
The following excerpt is a true story of one of her childhood memories

In September, 1943, at the age of almost 14, I was a seasoned Ka Zetnik (a term used for concentration camp inmates). After all I had my four months experience in Majdanek prior to arriving to Aushwitz. Both my sister and I were cured of our name pestering of old inmates in Majdanek enquiring about the fate of our parents who were separated from us on the arrival at camp. The old inmates were orderly and kind — Czech political prisoners who put us off by telling us that our parents are not far away in other camps reserved for the elderly where work was lighter for them. We wanted to believe it desperately and volunteered every morning for out of camp work commands in hope of getting a glimpse at the other camps and meeting them.

We were awakened in pitch darkness and taken out of our barracks by yells and shoutings of the German female wardens equipped with long knee high soft shining, soft leather boots and whips, both of which they used freely to drive us out.

We learned quickly not to linger behind, not too hurry up too much either — if you lingered too long you got the whip or the boot or both, if you hurried too much you would be in the first row. There was nothing worse than first row in the rows of five for so many were chosen at roll call. Being in the first row meant being exposed to the howling winds, unprotected by the girl in front of you, exposed to the searching looks of guards and wardens to be selected who knows for what. We used to stand for hours and hours. By the end of the "appeal" (roll call) it didn't matter any more which commando you were picked to. Anything was better than standing and the opportunity to move our numb toes and fingers was sweet indeed.

My first assignment in Majdanek, I was assured by more experienced girls was a lucky one indeed. It was called a latrine commando. And this is exactly what it was. We were supposed to empty the make shift camp latrines into wagons, then push the wagons outside the camp to fertilize the neighbouring fields.

The latrines were simply holes dug in the ground. They had a wooden wall joining the inside of the camp and totally exposed toward the wired fence constituting the boundaries of the camp — exposed to the full view of jeering, smirking lewd comments of the German sentries from the top of the watchtowers. After a while I got used to them and accepted them as part of general surroundings. They didn't matter.

What mattered was the content of the latrine wagon. The wagons were in shape of small oblong trunks on four wheels and two long handles in front, to which I suppose one would harness a horse, but which two girls pulled in front, two pushed on the side and two pushed from behind.

We loaded the wagon through the hole on the top with shovels and buckets. We would load half-full (if nobody was too close to watch) and run into the fields. Half-full the wagons were not too heavy. We were anxious to get out of the camps. It just smelled differently on the other side. We emptied the wagon through a hose in the back of it. Then one of us had to climb on the top and push the bottom residues toward the top hole, with a shovel I knew what was happening, I was the chosen one. Sucker, I muttered and swore under my breath — he who hesitates!

I was sitting on top straddling the wagon and pushing the muck with my shovel, looking to see how much was left of it. When lo and behold! I saw something shiny. A shiny gold coin! Mine, all mine. I didn't hesitate to put my hand in and held it tight in the palm of my hand. I couldn't help my excitement to myself. I started screaming and calling my sister. She came running startled, afraid something happened to me.

I got off the wagon opening my palm and showed her "look, look what I got!". We were standing huddling together, speechless. Suddenly a cool voice said calmly — "Half of it is mine!" We both looked up into the set face. The girl next to us. Finally I burst out. "What do you mean half of it is yours?" It says so in the book — she said — If I witness a find half of it belongs to me. Anyway if you don't share I shall report you". Well that was it. We were walking toward the pump to hose out the wagon. The pump was also used by the farmers. As it happened a farmer was seen by.

The girl who was sticking to us like glue, called out softly to him. He obviously was familiar

with the routine. Trembling, I showed him the coin. He scratched his head. Then he said, "O.K. I will give you a half of bread. The girl was bold. "Nothing doing. You will give us a half of bread and a big piece of meat." He didn't argue. It was as dangerous for him to be found near us as it was for us.

He gave us our meat and the bread and hurried away —

We pushed the bread and meat under our dresses. I couldn't help laughing. I looked just nicely padded, no more and no less.

The way back was agonizing. The rest of the girls were in no hurry to get back to camp. They stopped over so often to pull out horseradish roots which abounded in the field. I couldn't understand how they could eat it, remembering the hot taste of grated horseradish. My curiosity got better of me. I stopped to pick up one, wiped it on the sleeve of my dress and bit into it. My, did it taste good. It wasn't hot at all, tender and crunchy. We went on looking down in search of the roots and around in search of other camps. The roots were there, but the camps were not.

Well, it was a good day. Maybe we shall find the camp of the old people tomorrow.

Four months in Majdanek we looked, never admitting to each other, that there were no camps for older people.

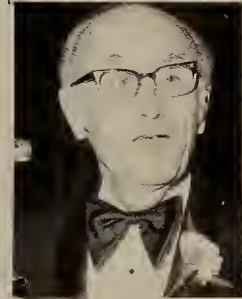
In August, a transport of Greek Jewish girls came to Majdanek from Auschwitz. They were telling us that they were transferred to Majdanek because they were suffering from malaria and couldn't stand the Auschwitz climate. Our hope rose. The horror stories we heard about were not true after all. Surely we shall meet our parents in Auschwitz. We knew that we were going in the next transport because one had already left.

We couldn't wait for the day to get to Auschwitz. The day came one bright September morning. But we didn't find our parents. They weren't there. Where are they?

Ottawa Holocaust Memorial Observance — Sunday, April 6, 1975



Peter Perel



Hugo Levendel

In tribute to the six million martyrs of World War II, the State of Israel has proclaimed the 27th day of Nissan as Holocaust Memorial Day to be observed by world Jewry each year. At its Plenary Assembly last June, the Canadian Jewish Congress reaffirmed that resolution on behalf of Canadian Jewry.

In accordance with this, the Ottawa Holocaust Memorial Committee, under the co-chairmanship of Messrs. Hugo Levendel and Peter Perel, have set aside Sunday, April 6 at 3:00 o'clock in

the afternoon for our Annual Observance.

This event will take place at the Machzikel Hadas Congregation, 2310 Virginia Drive.

Initial plans for the programme include the readings of the winning essay and poem from our first Annual Holocaust Contest, a dramatic skit and appropriate musical selections.

Please plan to join us in this total community endeavour. Watch this bulletin for further details.

Canadian Jewish Congress Records History of Nazi Holocaust

(MONTREAL) — The National Holocaust Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress has instituted a program of an Oral History Bank containing personal experiences of survivors and others who may have vital information concerning this period of Jewish history for the years 1933-1945.

"Today there are many of us who witnessed this tragedy", said Aba Beer, Chairman of the National Holocaust Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress — a survivor of a concentration camp in Poland. "But as time passes" he continued, "those who have survived grow fewer and fewer and only archives will remain to tell the full story."

The taped interviews will become part of the Archives and Documentation Centre housed in the Samuel Bronfman House Museum, Canadian Jewish Congress, Montreal.

The Documentation Centre is interested in contacting, not only the survivors of the camps, but anyone who

may have been involved on any level with the Nazi Holocaust such as Canadian Jewish and non-Jewish leaders at both community and government levels, Canadian Army personnel who witnessed the liberation of the camps, doctors, righteous gentiles and enemies.

The Documentation Centre is also interested in the gathering of materials produced during and after the war related to this period — for example, all printed matter including books, magazines, newspapers, posters, pamphlets, letters, etc.; audiovisual such as films, newsreels, slides, tapes or records; all types of artifacts, money, art objects and anything else which relates directly to this period.

The Ottawa Holocaust Memorial Committee is pleased to cooperate with this project being sponsored by Canadian Jewish Congress. Anyone in this community who might have useful information please contact Gittel Tetz at 232-7306.

THE HOLOCAUST CONTESTS

Watch the next issue of this paper for the Winner of the Essay Contest

Enter the Poetry Contest for Youth

Deadline extended to Friday, March 14

Ominous Signs and Unspeakable Thoughts

By Elie Wiesel

I admit it sadly; I feel threatened. For the first time in many years I feel that I am in danger. For the first time in my adult life I am afraid that the nightmare may start all over again, or that it has never ended, that since 1945 we have lived in parentheses. Now they are closed.

Could the Holocaust happen again? Over the years I have often put the question to my young students. And they, consistently, have answered yes, while I said no. I saw it as a unique event that would remain unique. I believed that if mankind had learned anything from it, it was that hate and murder reach beyond the direct participants; he who begins by killing others, in the end will kill his own. Without Auschwitz, Hiroshima would not have been possible. The murder of one people inevitably leads to that of mankind.

In my naïveté I thought, especially in the immediate postwar period, Jews would never again be singled out, handed over to the executioner. That anti-Semitism had received its death-blow long ago, under the fiery skies of Poland. I was somehow convinced that—paradoxically—man would be shielded, protected by

the awesome mystery of the Event.

I was wrong. What happened once, could happen again. Perhaps I am exaggerating. Perhaps I am oversensitive. But then I belong to a traumatized generation. We have learned to take threats more seriously than promises.

There are signs and they are unmistakable. The sickening spectacle of a diplomatic gathering wildly applauding a spokesman for killers. The scandalous exclusion of Israel from UNESCO. The arrogant self-righteousness of certain leaders, the cynicism of others. The dramatic solitude of Israel. The anti-Semitic statements made by America's top general. Anti-Semitism has become fashionable once more both in the East and in the West.

No wonder then that suddenly one hears discussions on a subject that many of us had thought buried long ago: Jewish survival. Can Israel—the country, the people—survive another onslaught? How many times must it sacrifice the best of its children? How long can one go on living in a hostile world? Is it conceivable that Hitler could be victorious post-humously?

For those of us who have lived and endured the human and Jewish condition in its ultimate depth know: at this turning point in history, the Jewish people and the Jewish State are irrevocably linked; one cannot survive without the other. As a community, we have rarely been so united. And never so alone.

And so, the idea of another catastrophe is no longer unthinkable. I say it reluctantly. In fact, it is the first I time say it. I have chosen until now to place the Holocaust on a mystical or ontological level, one that defies language and transcends imagination. I have quarreled with friends who built entire theories and doctrines on an event which, in my view, is not to be used or approached casually. If I speak of it now, it is only because of my realization that Jewish survival is being recalled into question.

Hence the fear in me. All of a sudden, I am too much reminded of past experiences. The enemy growing more and more powerful, more and more popular. The aggressiveness of the blackmailers, the permissiveness of some leaders and the total submissiveness of others. The overt threats. The complacency and diffidence

of the bystanders. I feel as my father must have felt when he was my age.

Not that I foresee the possibility of Jews being massacred in the cities of America or in the forests of Europe. Death-factories will not be built again. But there is a certain climate, a certain mood in the making. As far as the Jewish people are concerned, the world has remained unchanged: as indifferent to our fate as to its own.

And so I look at my young students and tremble for their future; I see myself at their age surrounded by ruins. What am I to tell them?

I would like to be able to tell them that in spite of endless disillusionments one must maintain faith in man and in mankind; that one must never lose heart. I would like to tell them that, notwithstanding the official discourses and policies, our people does have friends and allies and reasons to advocate hope. But I have never lied to them, I am not going to begin now. And yet . . .

Despair is no solution, I know that. What is the solution? Hitler had one. And he tried it while a civilized world kept silent.

I remember. And I am afraid.

Giving the PLO International Stature

By Peter Friedlinger

VIENNA—The Palestine Liberation Organization made it again in international circles when it was invited, and accepted the invitation to participate in a United Nations conference in Vienna. The invitation to the PLO by the UN Secretariat which extended invitations to all "national liberation" organizations to take part in a conference discussing diplomatic privileges was in line with the recent UN decision to allow "liberation movements" to attend international conferences. The PLO was accorded observer status by the General Assembly last year.

The significance of the PLO participation in the conference in Vienna, which got underway Feb. 4 in the former Imperial Palace, is that it demonstrates the willingness of Western countries to accept its claim to represent 3.2 million Palestinian Arabs. Austrian authorities granted Zehdi Terzi, the PLO delegate, "functional immunity" although Austria has no ties with the PLO.

The re-evaluation of the PLO was led off by the Soviet Union, where PLO chief Yasir Arafat was granted statesmanlike honors last year. But the Soviet bloc could not have reached its goal without the consent of the Third World countries and the Western industrial-

ized nations. The decision of the United Nations General Assembly last November to grant observer status to the so-called liberation movements recognized by the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was made possible by the underdeveloped countries: fear for their oil supplies from Arab countries.

The attitude of the developing countries was no surprise. But the continuing weakness of West European governments in face of Arab oil pressure was the final blow to the boycott of the PLO as a terrorist organization, led by Israel and supported by the United States.

The West European governments, facing the consequences of increased oil prices on their balance of payments, dropped away from the U.S. proposed solidarity of oil consuming nations. The recycling of petrodollars was looked upon as essential to counteract the dangers of a new economic depression. The French government, criticized for its pro-Arab attitude, proposed a tripartite conference of oil producing, oil consuming and underdeveloped countries without oil resources. The participation of developing countries as an independent bloc in the proposed energy and raw material conference

meant a power shift to those countries who voted for Arafat in the UN General Assembly. As a matter of fact, the Arab-dominated Ministers Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Algiers cheered the French proposal.

The French attitude was demonstrated by Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues who met Arafat in Beirut. But Sauvagnargues was not alone. The foreign policy spokesman of the West German Christian Democratic Party, Gerhard Schroeder, conferred with Arafat in Damascus. Earlier, the Christian Democrats had criticized the West German government for not supporting Israel. The PLO, encouraged by the attitude of Western Europe, proceeded to demand membership in the Geneva Convention on the Status of Prisoners of War. The Swiss government had to inform the signatory powers of the PLO letter accepting the Convention. According to legal experts, it is up to these powers to accept or to reject the Palestinian approach.

When India agreed on a permanent PLO office in New Delhi, the PLO representatives were granted official diplomatic immunity for the first time. Tokyo was next to open a PLO office. Austrian

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's next fact-finding mission to Arab countries will include indirect contacts between the Socialist International's delegation and PLO representatives, political sources said.

Another move by the PLO to achieve an image of respectability was its rejection of two airplane hijackings and the imprisonment of extremist guerrillas in a prison near Damascus. The prison was shown to foreign correspondents two weeks ago.

Israeli politicians regard the PLO as a terrorist organization. They have reiterated this position several times. The continuing maneuvers of the PLO for recognition as a "respectable organization" may be successful in most parts of the world. But the PLO has to prove this attitude through deeds and not through words.

The Communist bloc's attitude would not have been sufficient for the PLO's flight of fancy without Western approval. This was underlined when the Legal Conference rejected the participation of a Vietcong representative, already in Vienna. But the PLO delegate was admitted to the conference even though he was a day late.

World Jewish Congress Assembly — Historic Gathering

By Richard Cohen

JERUSALEM — The Sixth Plenary Assembly of the World Jewish Congress has ended, the staff gathered from WJC offices in America, Europe and Israel have scattered, and the delegates from Australia to Yugoslavia have gone home. Now the time for evaluation begins.

What did the Assembly achieve? What did it demonstrate about diaspora Jewry? What did it reveal about the WJC and its leadership? And what tasks for the months and years ahead did it illuminate?

The Jerusalem meeting was the most representative and best attended Assembly ever convened by the WJC. Some 617 delegates and observers from Jewish communities in 50 countries around the globe gathered under the aegis of the WJC for eight solid days and nights of speeches, workshops, resolutions and elections.

They represented more Jews in more communities than the WJC had ever brought together. From the United States, whose 119 representatives made up the biggest delegation, came authorized spokesmen of the Reform and Orthodox congregational bodies and the Conservative rabbinate, as well as the entire Zionist family and the American Jewish Congress.

From Britain came the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the venerable and official spokesman of British Jewry; their formal affiliation with the WJC was a feature of the Assembly. From Australia to Yugoslavia, Jews came to exchange ideas and experiences and to draw inspiration from one another.

The record participation demonstrated that Jews wanted to take counsel with one another. But it soon became clear that on the two most important issues confronting the Jewish people and the Assembly — the security of Israel and the struggle of Soviet Jewry — the real power lay not

with the diaspora but with Israel. It was Israel's sons and daughters, after all, who would have to defend its decisions on borders, its tactics vis-a-vis Sadat and its strategy on step-by-step negotiations.

Clearly, diaspora Jewry must be mobilized to support Israel in the great propaganda war taking shape, in the halls of the Senate and House and Parliament and the Chambre des Deputes. But it was Israel that would call the signals world Jewry's obligation, as Dr. Nahum Goldmann, WJC president, put it, was to support Israel all the way down the line — to the point if necessary of risking the charge of double loyalty.

A similar situation prevailed on the Soviet Jewry front. Israel was the pivot because it was to Israel that the overwhelming majority of Soviet Jews leaving the USSR would one day come. True, the struggle had to continue for the rights of Jews remaining inside the USSR: Dr. Goldmann warned against abandoning this group — who in his judgement would constitute the bulk of Soviet Jews — to disappearance and separation from the Jewish people. But it was a matter on which Israel would and must play the major role.

But if these two great issues were clearly within the ambit of Israel itself, the WJC Plenary Assembly soon revealed two other great issues on which Jews around the world insisted on speaking out.

One was the issue of diaspora-Israel relations. In the corridors and in the meeting halls, the cry went up: We Jews of the Golah have the right to be consulted on the decisions you make in Israel that affect our lives. (Decisions, for example, like "Who is a Jew?") We are not here merely to write checks and follow instructions. We want to be heard.

Rabbi David Polish of Chicago, former president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis,

was an eloquent spokesman for this position. His views were echoed in Spanish, French, Italian and all the languages the polyglot delegates spoke.

The question that everyone wrestled with but no one could subdue was this: What kind of form, what kind of structure, what kind of instrument could be devised to make possible such participation? Menachem Beigin, leader of Israel's Herut Party, proposed in an address to delegates that 30 Knesset members and 30 world Jewish leaders should meet for two or three days each month to discuss important Jewish issues. But who would choose the participants? And what would they discuss? And whom would their decisions or recommendations bind?

The answers were still unclear when the Assembly ended. But there could be little doubt that the issue was now on the agenda of international Jewish concerns; and that it could no longer be dismissed or ignored or disregarded.

Finally, the Assembly grappled with the question of Jewish alienation and Jewish assimilation. There was little consolation to be taken from the fact that the issue was pervasive throughout the free world: a deeply troubling erosion of Jewish knowledge, Jewish consciousness, Jewish identification. But there was some hope to be gained from the fact that there were some new ideas, new techniques, new programs to deal with the problem — and that some of them were working.

It was Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the American Jewish Congress, who touched off sparks when he proposed that every Jewish child be guaranteed a full and free Jewish education as a public charge on the Jewish community, not his parents' pocketbook, and when he proposed a major international campaign for a kind of Jewish peace corps or Sherut L'am that might bring a young Jewish

scoutmaster from Manchester to Kiryat Shemona or a new Mexican Jewish college senior to teach math in a Bogota Jewish high school.

The Assembly achieved much, in the view of a number of observers, if it focussed the attention of the Jewish world on these two major problems — the need to involve Jews outside Israel in Israeli decision-making and the struggle to reverse the trend of Jewish assimilation across the world. That the Jews in the diaspora were growing increasingly concerned with both issues was, in the long run, a positive development. Whether the World Jewish Congress could effectively deal with them was not yet clear.

Dr. Goldmann, approaching 80 and as outspoken and controversial in his opinions as ever, was the subject of heavy criticism in the popular Israeli press. But if there was no serious opposition to his re-election, there was a growing feeling that new leadership had to be brought into the Congress movement.

In anticipation of this sentiment, Dr. Goldmann announced with considerable pride the association with the WJC of Philip M. Klutznick of Chicago, former president of B'nai B'rith and ex-chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, who is assuming the new No. 2 post of Chairman of the WJC Governing Board, and Edgar M. Bronfman of New York, son of the former Canadian Jewish Congress president, the late Samuel Bronfman, who will be the new chairman of the North American Section of the WJC.

These and other new leaders would appear to assure the WJC sufficient energy, prestige and enthusiasm to attack the problems before it in the months and years to come. The broad-based participation in the WJC Assembly by Jews throughout the world make prospects encouraging. Now the great task begins.

— First Seder Night —

Congregation Machzikei Hadas is having its 6th Annual Seder to be held on Wed., March 26th at 7 p.m.

Services at 6:00 p.m.

Cost \$10.00 per adult —
\$6.00 per child 12 and under.

BY RESERVATION ONLY

For further information, call the shul office at 521-9700.

Agudath Israel Congregation

1400 Coldrey Avenue
announces its

FIRST ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL SEDER

to be held
THURSDAY, MARCH 27
at 6:45 p.m.
(second night)

(There will be a Passover Evening Service at 6:05 p.m.)

YOU MAY RESERVE A FAMILY TABLE

by calling Sol or Sylvia Kalman at 722-5084
Adults - \$12.00

Children 12 and under - \$6.00

BY RESERVATION ONLY

Reserve the date Sunday April 20

Community Wide Observance 27th Israel Independence Day

RESERVE SUNDAY APRIL 27

for the dedication of the

ABRAHAM AND DORA LITHWICK BET HAMIDRASH

AT HILLEL LODGE

Talmud Torah Board Scholarships

Applications are invited from graduates of the Talmud Torah School system for the following:

1. MOSES LOEB MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
2. DINA AND JACOB POLOWIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP
3. ABRAHAM SHAFFER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Awards of \$200 are to be granted to a boy or girl who wishes to further his or her education in an institute of higher Jewish learning outside Ottawa.

Requests for application forms should be sent to Awards Committee Chairman, Ottawa Talmud Torah

Board, 453 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5Z3. No applications will be considered after May 15th, 1975.

Letters of applications are also invited of graduates of the Afternoon High School who wish to travel to Israel this year. Awards of \$100 has been made possible through the following scholarships:

1. The Abe Cohen Memorial Travel Scholarship,
2. Mayer and Rose Landau Travel Scholarship,
3. Harold Rubin Memorial Travel Scholarship,
4. Sara Silverman Memorial Travel Scholarship.

MARCH IS ORT MONTH

ORT Month in Canada is traditionally celebrated in the month of March. The Mayor of Ottawa officially declares a specified date in March as ORT Day, thereby creating and added community awareness of the programme of the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training.

This year's local ORT Day festivities centre around a membership recruitment drive. A 30% increase in

membership numbers is the target for 1975 in line with the organization's total commitment to the expansion of the world programme of vocational training.

To celebrate ORT Day, a reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Morris Cantor on March 4, 1975 at 8:30 p.m. Mrs. Alvin (Ruth) Druxman, National President, Women's Canadian ORT, will be the guest speaker.

Vaad Report (Continued from page 2)

The second problem has to do with the spiralling cost of Jewish education on the one hand and the quality of that education on the other. Everyone agrees that we should have the best for our children but unless new sources of adequate funding are found, we may very quickly find ourselves out of business. Although there are some faint signs to indicate that provincial subsidies may be available under certain specified conditions, I think we are a far piece away from anything conclusive. Somehow we have been able to manage on fees, hefty allocations from the United Jewish Appeal and some endowment and bequest income, but the dollar can only be stretched so far and something will have to be cut back if the funds are not available.

We shall also have to re-activate the study on Jewish education which we barely got off the ground last year and which must be done if we are to know where we are going in this field for the next few years. This may very well include a new school building, integration of all existing schools and curricula, and even, as has been suggested, a completely free school.

The third priority as I see it is in the area of social planning, what we have to look at, what we are doing and where we are going. The identity crisis is real for our young people but the subject cannot be seen in isolation. How is the family faring in all of this? Are there gaps in service we could be filling? How do we get all our institutions pulling together? Are our organizational structures in step with the times and equal to the task?

Fourth, I foresee an intensification in anti-Israel and anti-Semitic activities throughout the world. Oil money is and will continue to be used as a powerful weapon against us and our interests. We have been responding to fire alarms up to now and the need for a planned and well-financed program to win friends and influence people seems to me to be self-evident.

As must be evident to you by now, a great deal of our attention is devoted to fund-raising — to collections — to community relations — to leadership development — to Jewish education — to religious

matters like kashruth and the cemetery — to State of Israel Bonds — to Negev Dinners — to the publication of a bulletin — to special events like the Lorry Greenberg Dinner held recently — to the welfare of the community at large. Suffice it to say that little takes place in the Jewish community without the Vaad somehow being involved. I have tried to write on many of the Vaad's concerns in each issue of the Bulletin and the impression I get is that people are reading the columns and reacting to them.

As a result, the Vaad is and must continue to be an ongoing concern. In some respects it is like a business and sound business techniques must be employed in the administration of our enterprise. On the other hand it is quite unlike a business. We deal with concepts and concepts are hard to sell. Jews are just like other people, you have heard it said, only more so! And since we deal primarily with our own people, we must be especially aware of sensitivities and feelings.

What I have tried to describe in the last few minutes still falls short of the mark. It is an honour to be the president of the Vaad but it is also a duty and a responsibility which I feel keenly. Some days I spend more time on the telephone and at meetings on Jewish matters than I do in looking after my own business. Fortunately I have an understanding wife, the backing of able and dedicated officers, an equally good executive committee and a committed staff and a particularly fine executive director.

To summarize, the Vaad was conceived and created by men and women who felt a oneness with their fellow Jews and who had the vision to see that by working together they could achieve the greatest good for themselves and their people everywhere. Our Vaad seeks to speak for the totality of the Jewish community, the affiliated and the unaffiliated. It was formed to provide the means — through money, programs, services and people — to meet the needs of our community in order to achieve these objectives — all designed to improve the quality of Jewish life and its survival for future generations.

Israel Needs More Social Workers

After the recent successful completion of a one year orientation program for qualified American educated social workers in Israel, recruitment for a second course is under way. The program is intended for candidates who hold a masters degree in social work and are planning to settle in Israel. The course will take place in Natanya, located on the Israeli coastline and participants will enjoy special benefits and partial pay during the course. The upcoming program, commencing September 1, 1975 will last ten months.

Israel has at present, hundreds of job openings for social workers. The supply of graduates from Israeli universities does not meet their needs. This special orientation program is therefore aimed at filling the pressing shortage.

The first four months of the study program will be devoted to intensive study of the Hebrew language. Concurrent with the Hebrew studies, lectures will be offered on Israel's society, political make up, cultural set up, economy, demography and social services. Participants

will go on field trips in order to get acquainted with social services facilities. Meetings will be arranged with potential employers and participants will be offered a choice of field placements. In the fifth month, participants will be eased into the social services in the areas.

All participants will enjoy the benefits offered to new immigrants among them the right to request a long term interest free loan for travel to Israel. Successful completion of the course will guarantee a position.

Registration and further information can be obtained at the regional Israel Aliyah Centers.

Passover Hospitality

Anyone requiring or willing to provide Passover meals, please contact Mrs. Anne Altman, 232-7306.

A Tribute To Senator Norman McLeod Paterson (Continued from page 2)

In 1908, he founded and organized N.M. Paterson Limited, which now consists of imposing grain elevators in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as a massive shipping industry with many freighters on the Great Lakes.

In 1940, he was appointed to the Senate of Canada by the late William Lyon McKenzie King, the then Prime Minister of Canada. When he moved to Ottawa from the City of Fort William, now called Thunder Bay, he donated his home to the McKellar Hospital in Fort William and a cobalt bomb installation to the Port Arthur General Hospital. Even in his absence, he has continued his active citizenship to the point of donating a park and municipal parking area as well as contributing substantially to Lakehead University.

In 1946, he was knighted by King George VI with the Order of St. John.

Since accepting his appointment to the Senate in 1940, he has continued his strong citizenship in Ottawa. His numerous donations to Carleton University have been instrumental in the development of many new buildings, programmes, and student awards. He has served as a member of the Board of Governors at Carleton University since 1947. That University honoured him with an honorary doctorate in 1959.

In August 1972, Lakehead University, at a Special Convocation held at Senator Paterson's home in Ottawa, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law (honoris causa). Representatives of all segments of the Lakehead University Community travelled over 1,000 miles to participate in honouring this great Canadian because of his many years of support and devotion to the University.

For many years, Senator Paterson has contributed to the St. John Hospital of Ophthalmology in Jerusalem. More recently with his two sons, Donald and John, he

established a School of Genetics at the University of British Columbia in memory of his wife. The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario recently opened in Ottawa is also greatly indebted to Senator Paterson, and these are but a few of his many acts of philanthropy.

In 1972, at the age of 89, he came to Israel and visited many parts of the country. A devout Presbyterian, he wanted to see and walk along the pathways of the prophets of Israel, and of Jesus and was greatly moved by this experience.

His great love for Israel and his belief that God has indicated that Israel will survive is truly an inspiration to those who meet him. As he says — We see that the great empires, which in their turns subdued and oppressed the people of God are all come to ruin, so let it serve as a warning to all those, who at any time or upon any occasion are for raising a clamor and persecution against them.

In May 1972, on the occasion of his pilgrimage to Israel, Senator Paterson was honoured by having a chair established in the Department of Political Science at Bar-Ilan University — The Norman Paterson Chair in Inter-Governmental Relations.

Due to various events including the Yom Kippur War and the disruption of University activities, the dedication of the chair had to be postponed. It took place on December 29, 1974. The principal address was delivered by Senator Sidney L. Buckwold.

Senator Paterson was represented at the dedication by his son Donald and his wife who made the trip to Israel. Hyman Bessin of Ottawa, a member of the Bar-Ilan University Board of Trustees, presented the University Medal to Donald Paterson on behalf of his father and to Senator Buckwold.

Dr. Nathan Schechter is President of the Jewish Community Centre.

Teenagers Busy Preparing New Teen Directory



Teenage members of Jewish Community Youth shown above from left to right: Neil Finkelman; Vickie Smith, advisor; Bonna Haberman, Elliot Finkelman, Neil Faintuck are busy at work preparing the 1975 edition of the Jew-

ish Community Teen Council Directory, "The Little Black Book".

Jewish Community Youth is a new youth group started this year at the Jewish Community Centre. Any teen

member of the community is welcome to join by coming down to a meeting at the Centre on Sundays at 2:00 p.m. or by calling Vicki Smith or Howard Ross at the Centre, 232-7306.

J.C.C. Youth Basketball Tournament March 15 and 16

This year the Jewish Community Centre is hosting a Basketball Tournament for the youth who belong to the various clubs and centres in the city. Four teams have been invited to play in the Tournament. They are from the Ottawa Boys' Club, the Y.M.C.A., the A.Z.A., and the Jewish Community Centre.

The Tournament will start at 7:30 P.M. on Saturday

night March 15 with A.Z.A. versus the Y.M.C.A. The second game will start at 9:00 P.M. with the Ottawa Boys' Club playing the J.C.C. team. The Consolation Finals will be played at 2:00 P.M. on Sunday, and the final game at 4:00 P.M. There will be a trophy presentation after the end of the game. The public is invited to come and watch the tournament.

Anyone interested in a Day Care Service, please contact Ed Rosenthal, 232-7306



A play-pen and rug are needed by the J.C.C. Phys.Ed. Department. Anyone who is able to donate the above, please call Leslie Shier at 232-7306



ISRAEL CENTRE

For information concerning Israel Aliyah and Kibbutz.

Representing

Kibbutz Aliyah Desk
Aliyah Department Jewish Agency

Youth & Hehalutz Department Summer Programs
Dror — Camp Gesher

Call Larry Harris — 232-7306 between 3:00 — 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Thursday or 225-6557 evenings.

Handball Doubles Championship Begins March 17

The Jewish Community Centre will be hosting the Ottawa Handball Doubles Championship during the week of March 17. Morris Schachnow and Gerald Polowin will be defending their

titles this year against all comers. Interested doubles teams are invited to participate in the tournament. For registration, call Ron Boro at 232-7306.

Brownie Scouts Installed at Jewish Community Centre



Nine members of the 13th Ottawa Brownie Pack, sponsored by the Jewish Community Centre, were officially installed on Sunday, February 9. Shown above from left to right are: Norma Hochberg, Deborah Rosen-

thal, Shiphra Ginsburg, Deborah Drache, Anita Huber, Melissa Greenberg, Rachel Zbar, Jody Dorn and Stephanie Barrett.

The Brownie Pack is a part of the Sunday Interest pro-

gramming of the Centre and membership is open to all girls, grades 2-5. To join, just attend a meeting, each Sunday at 2:00 p.m. at the Centre or call Mr. Ross, Director of Youth Activities at 232-7306.

The Phys Ed Box

This column will be a regular feature of the Ottawa Jewish Bulletin & Review

Exercise is good preventive medicine

Very few middle-aged people in this country today are getting enough exercise. It looks as if we've gotten into lazy ways with all our pushbutton devices and automobiles, so that generally the middle-aged American male today is soft. That may well be a factor in the production of some of his diseases.

Some people are beginning to realize, in general, that they've gone too far in omitting exercise. It was common for our ancestors — just one or two generations back — to take a lot of exercise routinely in their lives. They thought nothing of walking 5 or 10 miles, or of cycling 25 or 50 miles, or of working hard on the farm all day, or of going into the woods and working for hours cutting down trees.

Of course, another thing has happened, too, which is very important to remember, and that is that our average longevity has greatly increased, so that now the average American baby at birth can expect to live 70 years or more — the girl babies four or five years longer than the boy babies. Nevertheless, they've all gone up to 70 or more. That means that there are many more old people who have to consider what they're good for, but my belief is that the maintenance of the regular habits of exercise — routinely in one's work or just added to one's work, if it's mental work — can be a very important safeguard for the future.

If a person is in good health he can retrain himself at any age — slowly, gradually getting back into condition. It's a matter of conditioning.

Exercise is important for everybody, whether they've been sick or not. Of course, a person in an acute illness, whether it's from heart disease or pneumonia or any other kind of disease, has got to be at rest to be treated for that immediate disease. But, after recovery, graded exercise can favor the progress of convalescence and rehabilitation.

I doubt if some people have ever had the remarkably pleasant experience of relaxing fatigue after hard exercise, which I think is a very important benefit for one's health. It's time that we recognize the usefulness of that relationship to exercise — not just the exercise for exercise's sake, but the beneficial effects that may come especially to a mental worker. Probably those who are constantly intent mentally need for physical relaxation of that sort than those who have a certain amount of walking to do in their routine work.

There are the immediate physical effects of exercise on the circulation of blood. Good muscle tone in the arms and particularly in the legs, resulting from regular exercise, maintains an improved circulation of blood in the veins. Actually, since the veins have valves, which when in good condition prevent the blood from going the wrong way, the compression of the veins by the skeletal muscles helps to pump the blood back to the heart, thus decreasing stasis (a slackening of the blood flow).

Soft, unused muscles do not accomplish as good a job, and make clotting (thrombosis) in the veins more likely. Thrombosis in the leg vein can on occasion have serious consequences when some of the clot (embolus) breaks off and blocks an important blood vessel in the lung (pulmonary embolism).

In addition to its beneficial effect on skeletal muscle tone, exercise also improves the tone of the diaphragm, which results in its better function as the piston of a pump, not only to bring a full supply of oxygen to the lungs with removal of carbon dioxide, but also to suction blood into the heart via both inferior and superior venae cavae (great veins).

Thus it is evident that although the heart is, of course, the main agent in maintaining the circulation of blood, the aid it receives from these other structures is considerable and may indeed on occasion mean the difference between good health and physical unfitness.

Digestion, when meals follow exercise and do not just precede it, and bowel function are improved by exercise. Not infrequently vigorous sport renders laxative medicine quite unnecessary. Sleep is favored, too; in fact, a brisk long walk in the evening may be more helpful as a hypnotic than any medicine, highball or television show.

An intense mental worker needs exercise to keep his mind clear, and it is well if mental concentration can be altered frequently with exercise or even accompanied thereby, as was the common custom of the peripatetic philosophers in Athens in the days of its prime.

Finally, it is my strong belief that all healthy persons, both male and female, should exercise regularly, no matter what their ages. Of course, in advanced age — that is, past 70 — it is doubtless wise to exercise less strenuously than earlier in life, but no strict rules can be set. Every person must be considered individually according to his condition, habits, preferences as to the kind of exercise and the circumstances of his life.

by Paul Dudley White, M.D.

COMMUNITY CALENDAR March 3 — March 31, 1974
(March is ORT Month)

Monday, March 3

Golden Age Club 1:30 P.M. Assembly Hall, J.C.C.*
Beth Shalom Board of Governors 6:00 P.M. Board Room, J.C.C.
Soviet Jewry Committee 8:00 P.M. Adult Lounge, J.C.C.
Auditions for "World of Sholem Aleichem" 8:00 P.M. Social Hall, J.C.C.
J.C.C. Choral Society 8:00 P.M. Main Auditorium, J.C.C.*

Tuesday, March 4 ORT DAY

U.J.A. Women's Division 10:00 A.M. Board Room, J.C.C.*
National Council of Jewish Women Arts & Crafts Day, 1:30 P.M. 1683 Merivale Road
ORT Day celebration — 8:30 P.M. reception in the home of Mrs. Morris Cantor, 447 Simpson Road
Auditions for "World of Sholem Aleichem" 8:00 P.M. Social Hall, J.C.C.
Ottawa Talmud Torah Board 8:00 P.M. Board Room, J.C.C.
Watch Shalom-Ottawa 9:00 P.M. Channel 3, East End only.

Wednesday, March 5

Vaad Officers Meeting 12:15 P.M. Board Room, J.C.C.
Mizrachi Women's Tea 2:30 P.M. Social Hall, J.C.C.
Yom Ha'Atzmaut Committee 8:00 P.M. Board Room, J.C.C.
Watch Shalom-Ottawa 8:30 P.M. Channel 3, West End Only.

Thursday, March 6

Holocaust Committee Meeting 8:30 P.M., Board Room, J.C.C.
Figures Hebraiques (Biblical Portraits in French) by Isal, internationally known actor 8:30 P.M., March 6, 7, 8, 207 Bayswater Ave.

Sunday, March 9

Tay-Sachs Screening Clinic 10:00 P.M. — 4:00 P.M. — Social Hall, J.C.C.

SUNDAY IS FAMILY DAY

Assemble at J.C.C. 2:00 P.M.
Family Swimming Party

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE CENTRE

Film Showing "Me and the Colonel" with Danny Kaye, 8:15 P.M. Assembly Hall, J.C.C.
Watch Shalom-Ottawa 5:00 P.M. Channel 3 both ends of town.

Monday, March 10

B'nai B'rith Co-Ordinating Committee 8:00 P.M., Board Room, J.C.C.

Tuesday, March 11

B'nai B'rith Lodge No. 885 Executive Meeting 8:00 P.M. Adult Lounge, J.C.C.

Wednesday, March 12

J.I.A.S. Committee Meeting re: Russian Immigrants to Ottawa, 12:15 p.m. Board Room, J.C.C.
Vaad Executive Meeting 7:30 P.M. Board Room, J.C.C.

Thursday, March 13

U.J.A. Women's Division Orientation Day 9:30 A.M. Assembly Hall, J.C.C.
U.J.A. Men's Division Luncheon 12:00 P.M. Board Room, J.C.C.
"Shalom Aleichem Yidn" Yiddish Review, 8:30 P.M. LaSalle High School, 501 St. Patrick Street

Saturday, March 15

Basketball Tournament, 7:30 P.M. Gymnasium J.C.C.

Sunday, March 16

Agudath Israel Congregation Breakfast Club — speaker Senator Paul Yuzyk 9:30 A.M., 1400 Coldrey Avenue
Tay-Sachs Screening Clinic 10:00 A.M. — 4:00 P.M., Social Hall, J.C.C.
Municipal Art Centre Exhibition (March 16-23) begins 12:30-9:00 P.M. Main Auditorium, J.C.C.
Exhibit hours: Mon. — Thurs. 9:00-9:00, Friday 9:00-5:00, closed Saturday, Sunday 9:00-9:00
Official opening of Municipal Art Centre Exhibition with Mayor Lorry Greenberg 2:00 P.M. Adult Lounge, J.C.C.
Basketball Tournament continues 2:00 P.M. Gymnasium, J.C.C.

SUNDAY IS FAMILY DAY

Assemble at J.C.C. 3:30 P.M.
Roller Skating Party.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE CENTRE

Professor Eugene Rothman will speak on "Myths of Jewish History" Assembly Hall, J.C.C. 8:15 P.M.

Monday, March 17

Ami Hai Dancers 7:30 P.M. Assembly Hall, J.C.C.

Tuesday, March 18

Watch Shalom-Ottawa 9:00 P.M. Channel 3, East End only.

Wednesday, March 19

Watch Shalom-Ottawa 8:30 P.M. Channel 3, West End only.

Sunday, March 23

SUNDAY IS FAMILY DAY

Assemble at J.C.C. 1:30 P.M.
Sugar Bush outing.

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE CENTRE

Professor Yona Cohen will speak on "Social Problems in Israel" 8:15 P.M. Assembly Hall, J.C.C.
Watch Shalom-Ottawa 5:00 P.M. Channel 3, both ends of town.

Wednesday, March 26 PASSOVER. First Seder.

Congregation Machzikei Hadas 6th Annual Seder 7:00 P.M. 2310 Virginia Drive

Thursday, March 27 Second Seder.

Agudath Israel Congregation First Annual Congregational Seder 6:45 P.M., 1400 Coldrey Avenue

Sunday, March 30

SUNDAY NIGHT AT THE CENTRE

Aliyah Evening sponsored by the Israel Centre, 8:15 P.M., Assembly Hall.

* Meets every consecutive week.